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If our friends who forer us with manuscripts to must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Progress in the Philippines.

In dealing with the Philippines in his annual report General CLARENCE R. EDWARDS, chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, speaks of the gradual "filipinization" of the civil service:

"It may be regarded now as an understood rule that wherever an American for any reason quits the service he is to be relieved, so far as is possible with due regard to efficiency, by a Filipino is concerned, but adjusted to meet the different conditions of living and the difference made necessary on the part of the American employee by service abroad and the long distances neces his post of duty

This policy could not be carried out if peaceful and progressive conditions WARDS says that "no call upon them has been necessary during the last year) or seems likely in the immediate future." American army officers. Commercially language: the Philippines have shown remarkable prosperity since free trade was established with the United States by the Payne law. To summarize:

corded far exceeded those of any previous year Imports amounted to \$37,067,630 and were \$9,275. 233 in excess of those of 1909, while there was an in crease of \$4,470.606 in the export total of \$39.564 169 States was credited with the larger part of these increases, imports of American goods more than doubling in value and exports increasing more

That the Filipinos are themselves thriving in gainful occupations is shown stamp it out and prevent its reappearance. by the increase in the number of native depositors of the postal savings banks from 4,927 on June 30, 1909, to 8,547, course of corrupt conduct, even though it shou They constitute more than 65 per cent, of not be followed by a single corrupt act, would the depositors. At the end of the fiscal even tolerable. The corruption aimed at is no year there were 293 banks in operation, in themselves but even the doing of proper thin. an increase of forty-two over the pre- as the result of an improper agreement. vious year. So steady is the increase of revenue derived largely from real estate agreement for compensation from private partiloans that the chief of the postal savings to take special pains to decide, even properly banks has recommended that the in- matter coming before the officer as it would rest rate to depositors for 1911 be ad- an agreement to decide it imprope vanced to 3 per cent.

of ratiroad tracks, and the Manila Rail- such influence. The offence is so subtle in road Company is under contract to lay 400 miles more. A modern foundry and very roots. machine shop has been built at Iloilo in Panay, in which island a railroad from Iloilo to the northern port of Capiz was opened to traffic on August 28, 1910. It will serve a rich agricultural country which produces sugar, tobacco, cotton, rice and corn. In Cebu a line is in operation from Argao to Dango. Its third class passenger rate is 1.2 cents a mile. Freight tonnage on this line increased 500 per cent, and freight revenue 122 per cent, during the year. On the Philippine roads many natives are employed as agents, clerks, engineers, conductors and mechanics. They are industrious, efficient and responsible.

According to General EDWARDS development in the islands would be much more rapid if Congress lent a helping hand. For instance, the bill to increase bonded indebtedness for public works from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000, which has passed the Senate and is now before the House, should become a law at the short session as the financial condition of the islands is excellent and the legislation has been earnestly recommended by the Governor-General and the Secretary of Wa. Inder the organic law only 16 hectares, or 39.5 acres, of land can be taken for a homestead, and only 500 hectares, or 1,235.5 acres, can be sold to an individual. Agricultural development is impeded by the restriction, and of land that may be sold to 2,530.3 acres the Weather Bureau velocity we can obtain the (1,024 hectares) has the approval of usual corresponding record of Central Park." those informed about the real conditions. General EDWARDS also thinks well in hand you discover in Figure 6. that development of the mineral re- apparently a cross section of the Black sources of the islands depends upon Valley Railroad, these among many liberal treatment of prospectors and improving lessons: investors, who at present are limited to -4. For each direction there is a different rela-"one mineral claim on the same vein or tion between velocities: due, no doubt, to local prize of \$20,000, will arrive at Grassmere lode." If Congress had heeded the conditions at two stations. In each case the move-Philippine Commission the organic act ment at the Weather Bureau Observatory may be of July 1, 1902, would have been changed expressed as a function of the movement at the in this respect long ago.

Misfortunes of Certain Los Angeles southeast winds, we have, very closely, Agitators.

Angeles must be grieved that when acci- winds we have a straight line with the equation. ciental explosion of dynamite happens in that city the buildings occupied by | One of the most grateful and filling be taken up as a sport by amateurs un-

be some connection between his policy in this respet and the disaster.

put forth. In all parts of the counnal and implacable opposition of union- per cent." We are glad that anything conspicuous members of the famous ism to violence of any sort. The innate has gone down. For this relief much military orders and influential "society 2 00 gentleness of the union propaganda was thanks, it seems, to the steel and con-magnates" are interested in it. s ee carefully explained and the world was crete Cy Sulloways built in the last assured that no unionist could have had few years. a hand in the outrage.

outgivings been produced before an- the Hackensack Wizard and Uncle would brighten the prospects of amateur other dynamite explosion in Los Angeles Hop Johnson of Middle Haddam, aviation. smashed another building, this being the Conn., would have to yield to the Weamill of an iron company. Unfortu- ther Bureau; but with or without skynately the concern had been engaged in scrapers any one of them could beat the a controversy with a union of metal Hon. WILLIS LUTHER MOORE and all pearance of the situation certain amiable vard when it comes to guessing Inaugu-San Franciscans conspicuous in the agi- ration Day weather or any other kind. tation for the suppression of all nonunion tendencies had been favoring the metal workers with advice, and the company had received threats of a kind that would naturally have come only from

the ranks of the dissatisfied unionists. Unquestionably the leaders of the metal workers will be quick to show that none of them or their associates could have had anything to do with inciting or procuring the explosion. Yet the coincidence will be noted, and the agitators of the Los Angeles trades unions are certainly to be commiserated for the ill fortune that pursues them relentlessly and may eventually compel them to relinquish the campaign of education in and so disinterestedly.

A Broad Anti-Bribery Statute.

from his conviction for the crime of "Saloon" and "Convenient Lodgings." busy at their winter work. bribery, it was argued that the convic- whither he has just removed after showing a conspiracy to commit a in 1910. And we can go no more to the Island Steamers," which the Inquirer did not obtain in the islands and if the series of crimes, but did not state the Putnam House on Fourth avenue, that and Mirror publishes and for most of natives were not measurably contented commission of any specific crime. The Putnam House which closed its homely, the information in which its files are under American rule. A force of 11,000 Appellate Division of the Supreme comfortable doors only the other day, the source. It goes back to the happy regulars is in garrison, but General Ep- Court for the Second Department con- On this day in 1863 you may read the days when Nantucket was an important Bruce shall use Coats Land as his winter cise question had not been decided in stage, the only method of locomotion shipbuilding, a period to which every Order is maintained by the constabulary, a number of authorities in opposition the happy glow on the driver's face. has left its mark in many a comfortable meridian crossing Coats Land. Filehner, a body of native police commanded by to the appellant's contention used this At Christmas time of all days of the brick mansion in its quiet streets. It is

"Thus, it appears that the weight of authority outside this State is in favor of the sufficiency of the indictment at bar. Independently of author ity, and as a matter of reason, the same result hensive terms to meet a serious offence which so manifold in its varying forms that language of particularity could cover scarcely all the aspects in which it can present itself in the every

From the dawn of civilized government off cial corruption has been one of the most per sistent dangers to which a body politic has been exposed. It is a vice of all governments, because are exposed. The plain object of the statute is to

No construction of this statute which would

The statute would be violated as much by words, the statute reaches out as much again In Luzon there are now 374.54 miles the influencing of the officer's judgment or d cision as it does against the improper result fruits that the law endeavors to lay the axe at

It will be seen that under this cor struction of the statute, which is section 372 of the Penal Law, the broadest pro vision for prosecuting bribe taking jud cial officers was made by the Legislature The possibility of escape from punish ment through technicalities is reduce to the minimum. Nor will the publi regard this interpretation as danger ous or likely to result in injustice There is an old fashioned prejudice i favor of judicial officers avoiding no only evil but the appearance of evil, an there will be no tears shed if the law found to cover not only the crime of bribery but conspiracies to commit tha

The Abscissæ in Central Park.

If you happen to be in Central Par on a windy day and, having ascertaine by means of a moistened prophet forefinger the direction of the wind want to know how many miles an hour she is blowing, take out of your pocket a copy of "Climatological Survey of the less Weather Bureau, Report of October, 1910, under direction of WILLIS L. MOORE" Washington: Weather Bureau):

With movements at Central Park as abscisser and movements at the Weather Bureau as ordinates, results were plotted on cross section paper and smooth curves drawn for each case (see Fig. ure 6). From these curves we can obtain directly an amendment to the organic law in- the early and late Weather Bureau velocities cor creasing the homestead allotment to responding on the average to any given Central accommodation of travellers. 123.5 acres (50 hectares) and the area Parkvelocity and direction; and similarly, given

Keeping the abscisse and ordinates

other station by finding the equation of the corre $y = \frac{(x+5)^3}{240} + \frac{x+5}{2} + 3.5$

The enterprising and energetic agita- where y is the movement at the former station, the wheel, tors among the trades unionists of Los and the movement at the latter. For northeast y= 1.4z + 4.1"

concerns that have had disputes with or- formulas we have seen since ingenuous less persons of standing and distinction, ganized labor are the structures injured, youth was nurtured on the formula in "society leaders" and commanders and When the home of General Otis's news- GANOT's "Physics" to find the velocit paper was destroyed the public imme- of the draught of a chimney. Ganor duced to make flights in comfort and diately recalled the fact that he had gave you square and, if we remember, safety. Thus if General E. Burn Gruns

Scarcely had the happy effect of these and algebraic recipes, Beartown BEEBE, with a gold stripe and a plumed helmet

This is the day on which we are going cheapen living. We are going to take him to lunch in 1863, since he has sent established and well known Hotel," In the appeal of HENRY J. FURLONG, prices," 42 and 44 Chatham street-"ear the mellow flame of philosophy and hot rum flashes therefrom

PUTNAM HOUSE. 357. 359. & 361 POURTH AVENUE Between 26th and 27th sts.

DEPOT LAWRENCE R. KERR, PROPRIETOR The Proprietor of this popular Lodging Hou and Dining Saloon is prepared to accommodate citizens, travellers, and business men, with pleasant Lodgings, and Meals at all hours, in a style equal to any other establishment in the city. He would call attention to the following extensive

and economical BREAKFAST AND TEX

7 cts Wheat Cakes.

7 cts Quelcubest Calcab

Beef Steak

Pork Steaks

ild	Veal Cutlets.	7 cts	Buckwheat Cake.	6 01
tie		7 cts	Fried Eggs, each	3 0
	tamb do	7 ets	Bolled Eggs, cach.	3 0
	Ham and Eggs.	9 cts	Posched Eggs.	3 0
25	Fried or Bolled		Brotled Mackerel.	3 ct
••	Ham	13 cts	Milk Toast	9 01
an	Fried Sausages	7 cts	Dry Toast.	6 ct
les	Fried Fish	7 cts	Fried Potatoes.	3 0
A	Fried Clams.	7 ets	Tea and Coffee,	
БУ	Fish Balls	7 cts	Cocoa. per bowl	6 c
nat	Darter Hause		Coffee and Cakes	
te-	Steak	5 cts	Fatra Bread	3 01
of	Tender Lotn		Brown Bread	
	Tender Loin	5 ets	Bread and Milk	Pct
its its	minter Canali	3 cts	Rice and Milk.	
11.8		DIN		
			Roast Turkey.	13.01
n-		7 cts		15 ct
n	Veal.	7 cts	Roast Duck.	15 01
0-			Roast Chicken	
li-			Chicken Pie	
e.			Chicken Fricassee	
h-			Beef Soup.	
be			Lamb Chops	
			Pork Steak	
ic	Clam Die	7 cts	Fried Eggs	3 ()
r-	Botled Fish	7 cts		
e.			DER.	
in				
ot	Sirioin Steak	a ets	Veal Cutlet	3 ct
nd		5 cts	Raw Oysters	
is	Porter House		Stewed Oysters 1	3 ct
of			Fried Oysters . 1	
-	Broiled Chicken	5 cts	Pickled Oysters 1	3 ct
at		DESS		
	Plum Pudding	6 cts	Plum Ple	6 et
	Suet do	6 cts	Apple do	6 ct
	Bread do	6 cts	Mince do	6 ct
rk	Hice do	6 cts	Peach do	6 ct
d	Indian do	6 cts	Custard do	6 ct
	Farina do	6 cts	Cranberry do	e ct
4	Taploca do	6 cts	Lemon do	6 ct
	Apple Dumplings	6 cts	Primpkin do	

Apple Dumplings 6 cts Pumpkin do BRANDY, WINE, PORTER, ALE, &c.

Lodgings 25 cents per night. Open at all hours. LAWRENCE R. KERR. Proprietor

ant Lodgings (no matter if the neighpopular Lodging House, and of his exporter, ale, &c.," kept doubtless for the

Flying as a Sport.

Burlington down in southern New Jersey learns that Mr. SOPWITH, the young English aviator who recently flew across the English Channel in an aeroplane and made a landing in Belgium 190 miles from his starting point shows no growth, but a deficit. BURD GRUBB in the use of the aeroplane The aviator's costume is so lacking in sponding curve. Thus, for the early record of color and clumsy in design that the report is hardly credible, although if the General wants to fly nothing can keep him out of the precarious seat behind

It is our impression, Mr. CLAUDE GRAHAME-WHITE to the contrary notwithstanding, that aeroplaning will not heads of notable organizations, are inbeen fighting certain phases of union- even cube roots for your money. Un- learned to fly every officer and gentle-

ism for years and fancied there might fortunately some friend of light reading man in the Philadelphia City Troop has prigged the book from this office, would soon be in the air. We should and we cannot give the text. So far as also like to see the Ancient and Honor-This impression was quickly removed a layman may poke his nose into this vale able. Artillery parading in aeroplanes, by the insistent and vigorous disclaimers of magical dark mysteries the hourly but this is not likely to be the case until since the revival of south polar research. wind movement at the New York the country in the neighborhood of Bos- Dr. Bruce, in command of the try men clothed with authority indig- Weather Bureau station has gone down ton is well provided with aviation hotels nantly proclaimed the impossibility of "from an average of 14.7 miles for 1900, with sky parlors, where airmen can drop Scotland about May 1, 1911, to complete union connivance in or foreknowledge 1901 and 1902 to an average of 12.3 for in for refreshments. At any rate, the of that incident and protested the eter- 1907, 1908 and 1909, a fall of over 16 sport will make no great advances until

> It must be admitted that the present aviator's costume is a drawback. A blue In the matter of abscissæ, ordinates coat with white facings, red trousers

A Volce From Nantucket.

A timely offering at this Christmas season turns the thoughts from the atworkers. To add to the disquieting ap- his minor prophets seven leagues in a tractions of the theatres and the enticements of department store bargains to that delightful and reasonably self-complacent island of Nantucket, twenty-six Scott wishes to do much more than of the Government. miles out at sea, and, if the winter is hard enough, likely to be shut off for weeks from the news and pother of the to begin to save money, though the busy world. The natives are cuddling young and frivolous may be drafting all by themselves now, rid of lucrative resolutions to be presented on January but disturbing coofers, and the church 1, 1911. One of the older Manhattanese sociables and literary societies are in full land is split up into islands making a has shown the way, the only way, to blast, while our esteemed contemporary the Inquirer and Mirror provides them weekly with all the news they care for. us a yellow-no offence-old newspaper The pupils in Admiral ISRAEL COFFIN'S which stimulates the long hopeless ef-school are imbibing the knowledge that fort toward economy. Uptown to-day, will enable them to make their way on much as we might like what THOMAS the mainland, and the guardians of berg gave some very interesting particu-CLARKE (Successor to BENJAMIN and MARIA MITCHELL'S house and the old lars of the agreement they reached. FULLER) might set before us at his "old windmill, and the oldest house on the which they have been laboring so long 94 Chatham street. Brother LEGGETT fifteen cent attractions are resting from also tempts us with "the choicest viands their labors in taking in coofer coin. Even and delicacies of the season, served up the "Peanut man" finds leisure now to in the best style, at the most moderate turn to poetry. Only the life savers at their stations, from Maddequit and San-

This then is the appropriate time for a respectable and romantic past to look back to, though we doubt whether the and span houses, their trim gardens gion west of 20 degrees west longitude. and their conspicuous "Keep Our Town sands, would have felt comfortable in the bustle and confusion and dirt that formed part of the whaling days. Like the fire of 1846, they are something to boast of and not for modern use.

The steamer traffic began with the between New Bedford and the island in eight hours and some minutes, not so the southern pole. 7 cts Brotled Chicken 25 cts much behind the time of the modern . 5 cts Gav Head. Then there is the record of the old Island Home that was the chief means of communication with Nantucket for forty years, when Hyannis port was the mainland port. They preserve some fragments of the old boat in the island museum. After that come the steamers known to modern travellers. More interesting than the steamer ts history, however, is the record of the of willing slaves to do it for them. then Vantucket has been frozen mails would only be landed on the ice but he can without work. miles out. Those were days when the work: that is, real, live, dirty work at \$2 islanders were left to their own re-to \$3 a day, at the same time often doing sources, when for a week or ten days at two and three times as much as their fellow sources, when for a week or ten days at a time they could get no news of the outis side world. There was an instance two

te vears ago. We should envy these idvllic conditions and feel like secluding ourselves in newsless Nantucket more if the island did not possess that destroyer of ocean are really dangerous members of the comrest, the wireless telegraph. Sconset is a main station for the sea, and lesser lines are in touch with the Massachusetts coast, so that even if the winter freezes Nantucket in, the hum of the world

"Ars longa, vita brevis," sighed Hippochares So considerate of the old boy to sigh in

Probably one good effect of the political land slide in New Jersey will be a quickening of interest at Trenton in the question of mosquito extermination. Republican legislators have paid little or no attention to a matter of such great im-portance to the State. They have made extrava-gant appropriations for objects of no real utility as compared with this.—Newter Star.

We can see no intimate relation between the political landslide and mosquito extermination. No candidate for the Legisla-Restaurant prices, at that. Lunch is ture pledged himself to bring about extertoo cold a word. We shall take pleas- mination, and there were as many Republicans as Democrats bitten, poisoned and borhood is a little noisy) at Mr. KERR's crazed during the fearful visitation of last summer. But we should judge from the sufferings of the entire population of that tensive and economical bill of fare unhappy State that if the experience is respare naught except the "brandy, wine, neated another season any legislator who has stood in the way of relief will be ducked in a horse pond and tarred and

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN SIE headed "Can Virtue Retrograde" a correspondent of THE SUN calls attention to the fact that lows does not seem to have gained in population acconding to the last census. The East, he says is growing in numbers and wealth, while "the heart of the middle West, which hearts for mankind, Since when have numbers and wealth marked the standard of progress? What profiteth it a nation to gain all the wealth of all the world and next summer to instruct General E. | conquer all the people thereof if it lose the spirit of fair dealing toward all its citizens.
Tutsa, Okla, December 22.

To an Old New Yorker Oh, dinosaur long sleeping terns the river's flow

Were you the first commuter Some million years ago." And did you leave your dwelling Quite sharp at 7.01 And snatch a hasty breakfast,

Some treetops, on the run Back in the distant ages Before our modern fuss Were you well known in Wall Street Ere came the octopus? And for your recreation,

Relaxing from the game Pray did you stroll up Broadway Before the lobster came! MCLANDSURGE WILSO

Captain Scott started the other day from New Zealand for Ross Sea, in command of the third English Antarctic expedition Scottish expedition, expects to leave his investigations of the depths of the south Atlantic and then proceed to Coats Land, discovered by him in 1904, which manding the second German south polar expedition, expects that his vessel, the of cannot be enarged to the present expedition, expects that his vessel, the early next year. He will start soon after cross the land mass. Bruce, is a scientific explorer who won! recognition by his recent surveys in Tibet and western China: his fine mans brought him a special vote of thanks from

the German Geographical Congress. Antarctic practically for the same purpose. I than that relating to the legislative branch attain the pole, for Shackleton came within 100 miles of that goal, and Scott's costly expedition must strive for something more than merely to fill up the little gap remaining. All these men wish to help settle the question whether a great continent really exists or whether the large archipelago.

Long before Scott sailed the three explorers sought to devise a plan for cooperation so that there should be no clashing or useless duplication of effort in the same field. Lieutenant Filchner in a recent scientific meeting at Königs-

Scott, according to the German explorer. island, and the museum, and the other will push over the ice of Ross Sea to the land and then south to the pole, following practically Shackleton's route. He does not expect to return the way he came, but from the pole he hopes to go northward to Weddell Sea, thus crossing City Magistrate of the second division, Brother Leggerr tempts us to his katy to Coatue and Great Point, are kept ner and he should meet, some of Captain the Antarctic area. If on this journey Filch-Scott's men will accompany Filchner and a detachment of the German party will go tion should be set aside on the ground thirty years at his older stand, but Mr. HARRY B. TURNER to present to all on with Scott; and in their further work that the indictment only set forth facts he can wait. We can go to his place true Nantucketers "The Story of the each will avoid if possible all intrusion upon the territory through which the ther has passed.

Dr. Bruce and Lieutenant Filchner will land in the same quadrant of the Antarctic. It was mutually agreed that Dr sidered this point at length, as the pre- bill of fare as you go up in a Broadway seaport, with its whaling fleet and its quarters and that in his journey toward or to the pole he will travel along or to the courts of this State, and after citing approved by old New Yorkers. Notice Nantucket tale harks back and which the east of 20 degrees west longitude, this landing further west in Weddell Sea, perhaps on one of the islands supposed to be in the region to which Weddell penetrated in 1823, or perhaps on the mainland, will present neat islanders, with their spick confine his advance movement to the re-

Thus it is expected that each of these opposite the harlem and New Haven Clean" rubbish barrels, and their pride expeditions will cover an area of its own, in keeping the devil wagons off their that all sources of friction and rivalry each expedition will supplement that of the others so that it may reasonably be hoped that the three parties will each accomplish large independent results; and perhaps their joint labors will go far to settle the question of the extent of the little Eagle in 1818 which made the trip Antarctic continent or of the large and small land masses that are grouped around

TOO GREAT INDUSTRY. The Manhattan Philosopher Holds

Should Be Discouraged. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir Our olling the virtues of industry in other men They may spend their time yacht racing, auto mobile racing or seeing the sights of Europe and Asia, but of course "that is differen You could not expect them to soil hands with work when they can get millions sometimes claim that they do work up; years when the ice stretched out so they make the radical mistake that occupafar that the water could not be seen from the island, times when passengers and tion." Man can't live without occupa-

workers for the same pay, forgetting that a man who does two men's work is simply throwing another man out of employment hat is, practically killing another man. because if you take away a man's employ you take away his means of subsist ence: that is, you take away his life.

"Record breakers" in work and business munity, because they set a standard of work which the ordinary man can't reach and surely humiliate him or throw him out of

reseive industry is a thing not to be encour aged; and the man who keeps up a "steady is the one who should go up to the ead of the class. Certain races of people here and in other

ountries are and must always be unpopular because they are excessively industrious. NEW YORK, December 26.

NO POOR IN CLEVELAND. The Newest Glory of the Capital of the Western Reserve.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STY- Sir weeks ago the people of the great city of Cleveland rose en masse and crowed vigorously when the census department unced that the population was 560,000 But even that record has now been thrown into the shade. Cleveland has no poor peo-ple: When or how we got rid of the last pauper matters not it is sufficient to say that the poor are no longer with us We have the official declaration of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce to that effect.

For years it had been the custom for the spread a Christmas dinner upon its tables for the poor and lonely, the friendless and a "crank

spread a Christmas dinner upon its tables for the poor and lonely, the friendless and the hungry, the men, women and children who came to the army's door to eat and be as merry as they could. At each of those Christmas dinners hunireds of poor people had what was probably the only good meal they had eaten in months. But, you may ask, "What has the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce to do with that"

Well, the Chamber, exercising its divine right or something of the kind, is the court of last resort in the city of Eleveland. Its benevolence committee" passes upon the credentials of all charitable organizations. Recently this committee gently but firmly intimated to the Salvation Army that no thristmas dinner ought to be given this year, because it was "unnecessary, spectacular and advertised abroad the fact that dinner was called off.

The unfed had to dine, I suppose, upon the census report or the committee's findings. Please congratulate us when the Chamber's press agent wires the report the day after Christmas, "that the dinner for the poor was a bandoned because of a lack of paupers in Cleveland, the leading metropolis of the United States, barring only five other cities."

E. C. Rodgers.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, December 24

Temple Builders

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN Sir: Block and Barnes, architects, Rochester, N. Y., might furwith suitable plans and specifications iliding of the Temple. ish you with suitable NEW HAVEN, Conn. December 25.

THE ANTARCTIC AGREEMENT. THE MAKING OF SENATORS. Election by the People Would Provide No

Remedy for the Evils Complained Of. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The eritics of the present method of electing United States Senators say: "Bring responsibility nearer to the real source power: let the people elect the Senators, and thus rid the upper chamber of rich undesirable citizens, and those who serv of will disappear under a system of direcwill be his base of operations for the election." No one questions the honesty journey across the supposed Antarctic or sincerity of these advocates, but it may Lieutenant Filchner, com- be doubted if direct elections would make matters any better. The evils complaine of cannot be charged to the present method

The generation that accomplished the for Weddell Sea. His purpose also is to American Revolution had a genius for form-Filchner, who is ing constitutions unequalled by any gener less known to our public than Scott and ation before or since. The features of the have been retained with little change in sub stance and have been copied since by ever new State.

conventions that framed the national Con-These three explorers are going to the stitution none was discussed more freely From the very begin nine the idea of two houses prevailed, bu the discussion in the main was with respec to the composition of the Senate. Among the schemes proposed we find, for example, that they be elected by members of the lower house, that they be appointed by the Governors of the several States, that they be elected by popular vote, &c. The result of the labors of the convention was section

The Senate of the United States shall be com-posed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. It has often been said that this part of the

had little sympathy with popular democ racy and favored a highly centralized sys-tem. It does not appear from the annals o racy and favored a highly centralized system. It does not appear from the annals of the convention that Hamilton took any part in the discussion relating to the formation of the Senate. The chief advocate of election by the Legislatures was Roger Sherman, a delegate from Connecticut and one of the strongest adherents to the theory of the injust of the species to the theory of the strongest adherents to the theory of the rights of the sovereign States. There was no distrust of the people by the great men who made the Constitution, they did not fear the deliberate judgment of the people, but they did dread the effects of violent passion and sought to place certain safeguards in the Constitution which would give time for the operation of sober second thought. For this reason they prescribed for the Senate a perpetual existence and gave its members long terms of service, in order to encourage deliberation, conservatism and independence of action. Then they submitted their work to the people. Thus it was not Hamilton but the people themselves who were the authors of the Constitution.

The change proposed would destroy the essential character of the Senate. It would take the power from the Legislature and place it in the people, who would exercise it either through delegates in a convention or by means of a primary. The inevitable result would be the destruction of the charge that legislators are not to be trusted to elect a Senator because they can be corrupted is a serious charge indeed. We are perfectly willing to allow such a body to make all of our laws. They may exercise the powers they possess with regard to regulating the use of our property, make regulations with regard to nuarriage, provide for the education of children, levy taxation and expend the money. All this we are perfectly willing to allow them to do, but we cannot approve of the election of senators by such a body on account of its incapacity, proneness to corruption and plain dishonesty. racy and favored a nighty centre annals of tem. It does not appear from the annals of the convention that Hamilton took any part the convention that Hamilton took any part the formation

count of its incapacity, proneness to corruption and plain dishonesty.

The proposed scheme of popular election
would not remedy the evils complained of
they are inherent in human nature, and
legislation can never change human nature.
Such a change is not only unnecessary but
dangerous. The provision in the Constitution with respect to the election of Senators
is one of the corneratones of the structure
necessary to secure the rights and safety
of the individual States. Such a method of
choice insures calm deliberation, the exercise of conservative principles, and acts
as a check upon the spirit of the mob. The
Senate for over a hundred years has been
honored by the presence of the most eminent men of every generation, and on the
whole it has performed its functions with
honesty, fidelity and devotion to the
country.

started between Portrush and the Giants Causeway, in the County Antrim, Ireland, and was due to the inventive genius and enterprise of an Irishman, William A. Traill, C. E., M. A., a brother of Dr. Anthony Traill, provost of Trinity College, Dublin In 1882 this gentleman proposed to Dr. afterward Sir) William Siemens that the tramway to the Giants Causeway should be operated by electricity, the power to be generated by the flow of water in the River Bush, which gives it name to the town of Bushmills.

Bush, which gives it name to the town of Bushmills.

The first hydroelectric power station ever constructed is situated on the River Bush, less than a mile from the town of Bushmills, where a fall of twenty-five feet was obtainable, and though new turbines have since been erected the original features are practically unchanged. The present generator is the fifth, and each succeeding one was more powerful than its predecessor.

The third rail system was first used, but this was replaced by the overhead system. The line was formally opened by Lord Spencer on September 28, 1883.

It might also be of interest to your correspondent to know that Ireland was also the pioneer in the monorall system, which was inroduced at a very early date and was in operation between the towns of Listowel

in operation between the towns of Listowe and Ballybunion, this line being the first in

and Ballybunion, this line being the first in Europe.

In the year following the opening of the Portrush and Giants Causeway road there was opened the Bessbrook and Newry (County Armagh, Ireland) tramway, which also adopted the third rail system, but was operated for the carrying of both passengers and freight, and is still in active and successful operation.

SOUTH OBANGE, December 26.

THE NIGHTCAP COUNTRY. one Citizen Thereof Plainly Destined to

TO THE POSTOR OF THE SUN-SIE "A New York Landlady" didn't surprise me I would be a very dull scholar if my fifty years residence in this city had not learned me someut the ideas and lack of ideas of a certain class of landladles here. No doubt the sample under consideration belongs to that numerous branch that doesn't know or doesn't want to know teechest.

It doesn't grieve me in the least to be called

house Boor. From the Athens Rertes. The editor of the Restew invested nearly \$100 in

poultry fencing, secured a lot of fine hons and roosters, paying \$1.25 apiece for the latter, and spends \$5 or \$5 for feed a month, besides a good. spends 35 or 35 for feed a month, bestdes a good 'To THE EDITOR OF THE STRUCK! A remainded of the state writes me 'Can you end out of foods, and although eggs are now 35 cents a dozen this editor's hems altogether don't average an entire the setting of the state of the setting of the settin Fits Origin.

Wagner had just invented his style of music.

"Got my idea from the children playing with their Christmas presents." he explained.

It is origin.

Wagner had just invented his style of music.

"Got my idea from the children playing with their Christmas presents." he explained.

It is origin.

Wagner had just invented his style of music.

In the business, even at the high prices, he could buy more eggs than these bens will lay by the day of judgment at the rate they have been laying.

New York, December 36.

ALASKA FUR SEAL HERD

dr. George A. Clark Quotes a Munt. graph by Mr. Henry W. Elliot:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SH come to my notice, is a letter from Me Henry W. Elliott of Lakewood, Ohio. tioning my veracity as to certain statements made by me in an article on the fur seals Science Monthly. The statements called seals are trampled to death, and to when the rockeries are overstocked a male life. These two statements are elf-evident to need reassertion of proof, but I should like merely to quote Mr. Ellio: own words on these subjects as published in his monograph on the "Fur Seals . reprint from the report of the tenth cens

occur these words: It is surprising how few of these pups get crushed to death while the penderous males are floundering oversthem, engaged in lighting and quarrelling among themselves. I have seen two bulls dash at each other with all the energy of burious rage, meeting right in the midst of a small ill their crushing weight, and bowling them right and left in every direction by the impetus of

born each season on these great rookeries are destroyed in this manner on the breeding ground.

This is from Mr. Elliott's studies of the rookeries in the seasons of 1872-73-74 and 1876. It is certainly a graphic picture of the danger to young life on the rookeries as a result of buils fighting. Mr. Elliott has sust estimated the number of pups born in a given season on these rookeries at 1,000,000. The admission that 1 per cent. 10,000 may be trampled to death each year is certainly striking enough.

On page 37 of the same monograph are these words regarding the cows:

The cows " never fight or quarres one with another, and never or seldom utter a cry of pain or rage when they are roughly handled by the bulls, which frequently get a cow between them and actually tear the skin from her back with their teeth, cutting deep gashes in it as they anatch her from mouth to mouth.

This again is a graphic picture of the un-

with their teeth, cutting deep gasnes in it as they snatch her from mouth to mouth.

This again is a graphic picture of the unwisdom of letting the rookeries become overstocked with fighting males. I used the expression "cows are torn to pieces because I saw a cow actually torn to pieces, and a photograph of her skin appears in the final report of the commission of 1888-97 opposite page 62. Mr. Elliott says that I dreamed this. I need not have used moown observations. The above quotation-from Mr. Elliott's own report would have abundantly proved my contention that pups after trampled to death and cows form to pieces on the fur seal rookeries when they are allowed to become overstocked with breeding males.

GEORGE A. CLARK,
Academic Secretary, Leland Stanford University.

University STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Cal., December 19.

CHURCH UNITY.

Would It Mean Domination by the "Italian Cardinals"? TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir . The ser

mon recently delivered by Cardinal Gibbons on "Church Unity" has called forth many The Archbishop of Baltimore does not fully appreciate the strong opposition in Protesant religious circles toward church unity sorption of all ecclesiastical so the leadership of the Bishop of Rome. The Rev. George C. Richmond, an Episcopal clergyman of Philadelphia, expressed the said: "The Protestant churches of America nais to arrange their ecclesiastical affairs Wharton, a Baptist of Balti more, was also explicit when he declared "It is a case of the lion and the lamb lying down together, with the lamb inside the

That scepticism regarding the super natural is investing every section of the country is freely admitted by priests preachers and rabbis. Jewish clergymen honored by the presence of the most eminent men of every generation, and on the whole it has performed its functions with honesty. fidelity and devotion to the country.

It would be well for our people to pause before they decide to take the grave step of disturbing the exact and solid balance of the powers and functions of our national constitution, which has served us so well and has received the praise and admiration of the world.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 24.

THE FIRST ELECTRIC CARS.

Pioneer Honers Claimed for an Irish Inventor.

To the Editor of The Sun—Sir: It is known to but few people that the pioneer electric railroad or tramway of the world was started between Portrush and the Giants of the last generation. And there is a vast opportunity open to the Catholic Church to be foundering within her fold an army of men now floundering in the abyss of unbelief. This started hower Portrush and the Giants of the last generation. And there is a vast opportunity open to the Catholic Church to bring within her fold an army of men now floundering in the abyss of unbelief. This started hetween Portrush and the Giants of the grave and unities they must present a solid phalanx against the common enemy agnosticism: they must conserve their resources and utilize their means in the most intelligent manner, for if religion was true mineteen centuries ago it is true to-day, and the battle for souls must be foundering within her fold an army of men now floundering in the abyss of unbelief. This

opportunity open to the Catholic Church to bring within her fold an army of men now floundering in the abyse of unbellef. This old time institution still preaches the old time religion: she never swerves from the path of the early fathers. But the "bureau of Italian Cardinals" is the great stumbling block in the way of progress. American Catholics are disgruntled at the lamentable makeup of the senate of the Church, for they know that American Catholics are the most loyal and generous supporters of the faith of their fathers; and it stands to reason that the sway of the Penniff will never be regarded with equanimity by Protestants while the curia is dominated by priests drawn from the most nominal Catholics of the world.

I submit that church unity is the crying need of the hour and that it devolves upon every priest of the Catholic Church on this continent to lend a hand toward welding together into one homogeneous whole the hundred religious bodies long weakened by internecine strife. But the Vatican must cease to be controlled by a handful of men who have never travelled beyond the Italian Alps.

WILLIAM S. LONG.

CAMDEN, N. J., December 25.

CAMDEN, N. J., December 2 The Veto in England.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: In England there was a long struggle to suppress the the sovereign. The Tudor monarchs were tespotic. Queen Elizabeth did as she pleased with the bills that were presented to her. On on occasion, at the end of a session, ninety two bills were presented to her for acceptance, and she rejected forty eight of them. Oliver Cromwell who was King in all but name, rejected a vast number of bills, even as Charles I, had done before him. In 1608 William III, had before him a bill entitled the "Place bill," the object of which was to exclude from the House of Common all holders of offices of trust or profit under the rown. The bill was rejected by the King, and the lved itself into a "grand committee" and passed this resolution: "Whospever advises the King not & give the royal assent to the act which was to redress a grievance and take off a scandal from

the proceedings of the nation in Paritament is at enemy to the King and the kingdom. tically put a stop to the royal veto. Seventeen years afterward, in the reign of Queen Anne, there was a bill called the Scott militia bill to which the Queen, acting on the advice of her Ministers, did not give he assent. it was not an important bill and no commo houses, and when the power of veto declined the freedom of the people grew. But the do now what the despotle monarchs of England formerly did, and the first statesman to draw attention to the matter was John Bright maintained that the House of Lords was exercising a tyranny similar to that of the most de monarchs in the past. In John Bright's de crime of the peers was their rejection of

BROOKLIN, December 28. La Mountain's Fall From His Balloon.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir There was t eference in a letter to THE SUN of December ! loon. He was killed in the summer of 1873 in lonia Mich. I was in Jonia about the last of Oct y mortal ber or early in November, and while waiting for a invented train the fall of La Mountain was mentioned and was directed to a house a short distant the station, where I was told I might still see the depression, a rod or two from the house made by La Mountain when he struck the earth The depression was still plain enough. His thich boats were driven up into his chest and his body #15 crushed into a shapeless mass. BRIDGEPORT, Conn., December 24.